CONGRESS.

MATT, CARPENTER'S GREAT SPEECE

MASTER EFFORT OF THE AGE

ELOQUENCE, PATHOS AND LOGIC

SOMETHING THAT WILL LIVE

PERSONAL EXPLANATION IN THE HOUSE

MR. LAMAR AND THE REPUBLICAN

ATTEMPT TO ANSWER THE CHARGES

HE BEGS REPUBLICANS TO VINDICATE HIM

AND HIS SOUTHERN POLITICAL RECORD

SENATE.

Tursday, July 25, 1975. The Senate met at 12 o'clock m. Mr. GORDON introduced a bill to establish

a complete and non-partisan revenue corps. Mr. WRIGHT, from the JUDICIARY COMMITTEE,

reported bills in relation to partition of real estate in the District of Columbia and in relation to dowry in the District of Columbia, with amendments, and they were placed or the calendar.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the House bill to provide means to defray the expenses of the District of Columb a until December 1, 1876. which authorizes the negotiation of a loan, not exceeding \$418,957.56, at not exceeding 6 per cent., was taken from the table and referred to the District Committee.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the House bill to amend certain sections of the postal code was taken from the table and passed. The regular order was demanded, and the

Mr. Carpenter then proceeded to close the argument for the respondent. He opened with an allusion to the importance of the occasion, not only to the accused, but to every man who ever held or who ever may hold Federal office. He appealed to the Senators, worn out with a long session now just drawing to a close, with pressing committee and other demands

and cares, to give to him a patient and indulgent hearing. He argued that a counsel trammeled by the as counsel which could not be brought before the court, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the defense, should be excused for any slight manifestation of impatience or a hasty remark made in the progress of the trial. He de tended his action in moving a reversal of the decision of the Senate, claiming it was equivalent to a motion for a rehearing, which was admitted in every court. The Supreme Court

of the United States had overturned OVER A HUNDRED CASES. Nor was a petition for rehearing in impeachment cases a novelty. He cited a case in the history of Edward III, in England, and said there was another authority that he was authorized to quote, as the learned manager had introduced it in his opening argument-the law of Leviticus-in a manner which would have been more appropriate in an assemblage of circumcised Pharisees and Jewish doctors of

reversed his judgment." In commenting on this he said that Mose used language there that might, had it been used in a court, have been considered disrespectful, when he advised the Lord to take care of his own reputation and not let the Egyptians get the better of him. He proeceded to enlogize Gen. Belkuap, and argued that after his living fifty years an upright and such a depth and then rise up again to the same life of purity. He asserted that a Demo-eratic committee of the House, in these campaign days, had thought they had found on every possible source of information-his gro eer and his tailor-and after weeks and me of weary labor and toil they had found noth-ing. So sure were they that they would find other frauds that they reserved the right to prefer additional articles, but they had found , and they had said so here.

PRENCH ARMS INVESTIGATION. and said there was an opportunity for the Sec-retary to make money, but the Senate unanimously acquitted him and every officer of the

army.

Mr. Carpenter next referred to the charge against Mr. Kerr, and said he believed Mr Kehn to be as pure as any man here, yet the testimony was twice as strong against him as the testimony against General Belknap. The man who swore against him did not run away the next day, but stood up, and, rascal as he was, swore to the statements he had made. Mr. Kran was exonerated. He was a man who had not lived under a bushel, and his past character was his ample defense. He said there was one thing that had much to do with it. Mr. Kerr was a Democrat. Had he been a Republican he would have been turned out by a unanimous vote. The Democrats would have voted for it for fun, and the Re-

ublicans for "principle."

Mr. Carpenter referred to the case of the arrest of a judge by General Jackson, and asked if the Senate would (and, under the present ruling, they could, but that he was dead,) impeach him for that patriotic act, al-

though in violation of law.

Mr. Carpenter argued that a guilty intent
on the part of Marsh, without a like guilty
intent on the part of Belknap, was not sufficient to warrant conviction. It must be es-tablished that when Belkinap took the money be took it with the intent to have his action or decision influenced thereby. These were the words of the law, and Senators must believe that when Belknap took the money he did it

influenced thereby. He referred to the receipt of railroad passes and free telegraph stamps by Senators, and read from the report of Mr. Orton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, that the issue of stamps to members of Congress had been of far more value to the company than the service ren-dered, and asked if any Senator took these stamps with an intention to have his action in-fluenced thereby. Before entering on a review of the testimony Mr. Carpenier appealed to the Senate—the peers of Mr. Belknap, not a jury of beggars and Hottentots, but Christian gentlemen—to exercise the highest of Christian virtues (charity) in con said the managers had introduced the Marsh testimony with a view to show that Belknap had read it and confessed, and the Senate had admitted it for that purp Clymer testify! He said that when it was read to him Mr. Belknap said some parts were true, some were false, and some he knew noth-ing about. What a confession that was. It was true that he had appointed Evans; it

was true that he had done so on the recom-mendation of Marsh. It was true that the reservation had been enlarged, but the testimony was clear and explicit that Gen. Pope had made the survey and sent the recommendation to, not the Secretary of War, but to the Adjutant General, and that when it came to the Secretary he suggested its reference to the In-terior Department, as there might be some INDIAN CLAIM IN CONFLICT. The whisky transaction was made to appear

very suspicacus, and they ask how could B-k-nip answer the letter of the Solicitor of the Treasury, dated the 2d. On the 8th this was xplained by the testimony of Evans, who was East, and was notified by telegraph, and came and explained it to the Secretary. The prose-cution, he said, had laid great stress on the letter of Marsh making application for the post in August, which they claimed upset the theory of defense. The trouble with this was the managers mistook the application for the appointment. He (Mr. Carpenter) had been in Congress long enough to know there was a vast difference between an application and an appointment. The appointment was promised and made after Mrs. Belknap was sick at the house of Marsh.

The only two witnesses put on the stand to show what the facts of the transaction were were Marsh and Evans, and on their testimony be (Mr. C.) was willing to stand or fall.
Evens swore that he opened the subject with
the Secretary, and told him he would be ruined
unless he could sell his stock to Marsh.
Marsh testified that Belkuap had told him that if he proposed to run the post himself he ought to make

o buy his stock and buildings, and he would ot appoint him unless he did make some ar-argement. Did that look like the hardened dillain or the honorable gentleman ! said he manifested sympathy for him, but he had given his word, and could not go back on t. When Marsh came, he said in much stronger language than he had used to Evans, I will not consent to the ruin of that man,

Unless you buy his goods I will not appoint you. You must not ruin him." It must be borne in mind, said he, that nei-ther Evans nor Marsh had seen. Secretary Bel-MR. HALE TOSSES HIM A BOMB knap. After they went together to New York Evans had asked it there could not be a part-nership arrangement made, and Belknap had referred him to Marsh, and had also directed Marsh to make an arrangement, and when Marsh's letter came, saying it would be more convenient to him to have Evans appointed, that letter naturally confirmed that a partnership had been arranged. Marsh also testifies

The fact that Marsh and Evans biggled about the price to be paid was alluded to, and he sold that in this bargaining it was the most natural thing for Marsh to say, as an excuse for his extortion, that he did not hold the apnent, but that Belknap had it, and he ad to divide with him.

At this point, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, he court, at 2:15 p. m., took a recess for fif-

recess Mr. Carpenter resumed his remarks, and, recurring to the Marsh letter of August, says it appears on its face, in the abence of any explanation, that Marsh was

CONFUSED IN HIS IDEAS. and was applying for an Indian tradership, which should have gone to the Secretary of the Interior. There was nothing in the supposed absence of Gen. Belknap from Washington at the time the letter purports to have been written to show that it was not written then, or to throw any suspicion on the transaction. He said he had never seen Marsh except when on the stand. His impression of him was that he was an honest man. He accounted for his August letter on the theory of his application for a tradership, and on assurances of his ap-plication baving consideration he had looked

up an Iudian tradership.

The grateful feelings of Mrs. Belknap, who had received kindness while sick at his house, had led her to say to him that she would see the Secretary, and urge his appointment to a tradership. The application of August 16 might have laid in the files for forty years but for these subsequent events. Marsh might easily have forgotten the former application, and fixed the later time when Mrs. Belknap's up an Iudian tradership. ed the later time when Mr. lknap's assurance had given more importance and as trances of success to an application for a tra-

ership.

The chief witness for the prosecution had estified that the money first sent to Mrs. Bel-map was a clear present, and that when the noney was sent direct to Mr. Belknap, after the death of the child, it was not the result of any understanning with Mr. Belknap or any-body else. Evans' testimony that he never freamed of any portion of the money going to Belknap was important, for it would have been what Marsh would naturally have said. that he had to divide with Belknap as an ex-cuse for his extortions. It was clear that no money was paid to anybody prior to the appointment. Evans' appointment was com-pleted, and Marsh swears there was no agree-ment to pay anything to Belknap, and the first money was sent to Mrs. Belknap. Hence,

als official action was not influenced by the sayment or promise of money. Mr. Carpenter referred to the delicate and lifficult position in which counsel in an important case are often placed, and said that if om a chivalric nature or tender affection, heir client, with evidence that would exthe law. Hethen read from Exodus, xxxii:7 to 14: "When Moses appealed to the Lord and he nerate him, directs them to pursue a line of defense ignoring the evidence which he would not allow used, they were bound to obey. Such, he said, was the peculiar situation of the counsel in this case. He pictured the conition of woman three hundred years ago and er gradual advancement since those days ad said good had come from it, and with other consequences. The emancipation which had come to woman had put her beyond the ontrol of her private estate, beyond the man-gement of her husband if he be a gentleman. He argued that the giving of the \$1,500 from n consequence of an understanding with an the great accuser of the Centennial year, was, he thought, unsound in his mind, and he ited his flight from Washington to Canada, THE RAILBOAD STATIONS.

in. his want of recollection in certain portions of his testimony. The persistent efforts of Mr. Belknap to induce Marsh to stay and ap-pear before the committee were cited by Mr. Carpenter as being not the acts of a guilty

Mr. Carpenter argued that the first wife had instructed bim to conceal the transaction from Belknap; and at the time of the funeral the present Mrs. Belknap had said it was not becessary to speak to Belknap about the money, as she would get it if sent to him. It was very easy for her to say that the mone was coming to him from Marsh, and that it was fer her. Having told her husband this story, Mrs. Belknap besought Marsh to tell the committee what she had told her husband—that it came from her private estates. There was no evidence that Belknap knew it upon Marsh, and Belknap imploring him to stay and not run away. This was the only theory on which their cross purposes could be explained. If Belknap had felt he had received the money from March he would not have de-

sired him to stay.

Mr. Carpenter said that Armstrong, who was pretended to have been discharged for not paying Evans & Co., was charged with draw ing his pay twice over and signing false vouch-ers five or six times; that he owed his sergeant \$500 which he would not pay, and there was not a word in the charges about Evans & Co. Hence the insinuation that he would not contribute to this fund from Evans to Belknap is unjust and without foundation. If Secretary Belknap had been guilty, had he known wha his wife did, he would on the publication of the Tribune article at once have made a great stir and removed Evans instanter: but being an upright and houest man he did not act on newspaper libels, but at once instituted an in-vestigation, and wrote to Gen. Grierson for a report on the case, although the circular of a year before made it the duty of Grierson to report, without being instructed to do so, any irregularity at the post. He commented with some severity upon the assertion made by Mr. Jenks, that Belknap had deceived McDowell, leading him to believe that

EVANS. He said there was nothing to show that he kept back the Grierson letter, and the very newspaper article before them stated the re-verse, that Evans was the trader. Having reviewed the evidence in the case, Mr. Carpenter next proposed to take up the points of law involved, when Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved that the Senate adjourn. Disagreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved a recess till 7:30 o'clock. Disagreed to.
The court then, on motion of Mr. THUR-MAN, at 4:15 p. m., adjourned.

MARSH HAD THE APPOINTMENT INSTEAD OF

The Senate then resumed its legislative ses-Mr. JONES, of Nevada, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported a reso-lution to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the medical and funeral expenses of John T. King, whose death resulted from an explosion of gas at the Capitol. Adopted.

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill to amend ctions 731 and 5440 of the Revised Statutes

Mr. ALLISON moved to proceed to the con-

sideration of the river and harbor bill, on which the vote stood 23 to 7; no quorum vot-Mr. EDMUNDS moved to adjourn, pending which Mr. ANTHONY moved that the hour of meeting be fixed at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate then, at 4:49 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. HUBLBUT, of Ill., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill offered yesterday to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to hostile Indians, and the same was passed.

On motion of Mr. BLAND, of Mo., the House resumed the consideration of the bill reported on Friday last from the Committee on Mines and Mining, and entitled an act to

PRODUCTS OF GOLD AND SILVER MINES. Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, made the point of order that the bill involved an appropriation of money, and that it must therefore be considered first in the Committee of the Whole. While the bill did not make a direct appropriation there were provisions upon its face which would require expenditure of money, and it therefore comes within the rule which requires the first consideration in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BANKS, of Mass., argued that there was no appropriation of money in the bill It was simply the declaration of a purpose, and if any officer of the United States used one dollar of public money to carry out this bill, without a specific appropriation in words and figures, he would be liable to be im-

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., argued that the oill merely provided an exchange of commodi-ies, and involved no direct appropriation. Mr. GARFIFLD, of Obio, contended that be not was mandatory that it created a charge upon the people to as great an extent as if it was a tax, and therefore, under the rules, it must be considered first in the Committee of the Whole. Besides that, it in olved a change of the law affecting the pub-

said he could not conceive that the bill made a direct appropriation of money, nor was it such a charge and tax upon the people as was contemplated by the rules of the House. The mere fact that the provisions of the bill might in an indirect way involve an appropriation or expenditure of money did not necessarily send the bill to the Committee of the Whole. The oint of order was therefore overruled. Mr. KASSON appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the latter was sustained, on a vote by tellers, by 120 years to 29 mays.

yeas and navs were then demanded, and the Chair was again sustained-yeas 158 went over.

By consent bills were offered for reference. By Mr. WELLS, of Mo.: To pay a pension of \$50 per mouth to the widow of Captain Yates, United States army, who was killed in the late battle of the Little Big Horn. By Mr. JONES, of Ky.: Bill to reimburse B. K. Reynolds, rectifiers, of Covington, Ky., the sum of \$705.85 improperly assessed.

By Mr. RIDDLE, of Tenn: To provide for
the 1-me of the silver dollar of the legal tender
value = it existed prior to the act of 1873.

By Mr. LE MOYNE, of Ill.: Bill to repeal By Mr. BUCKNER, of Mo.: To repeat portions of the act of July 12, 1876, for the sun port of the government of the District of Co-

umbia.

By Mr. A. S. WILLIAMS: Granting conlemned cannon for the erection of a monument to the late Gen. Geo. A. Custer.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Wells, of Hamilton, of N. J. He also appointed Mr. Stevenson, of Ill., a member of the Com-mittee on Territorics, in place of Mr. Mackey, of S. C., whose seat was recently declared vamotion of Mr. WHITTHORNE, of

Tenn., the reports of the majority and mi nority of were ordered to be made to-morrow, and Fri

day next was assigned for their consideration, six hours to be allowed for debate. Mr. SEELYE, of Mass., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill reserving \$2,000 from the money appropriated for the Cheyenne Indians, to be invested for the use of Catharine and Sophie Germain, who were recaptured from the Cheyennes during this The House then proceeded to the considera

tion of the contested election case of PLATT vs. GOODH, from the Second Virginia district. The majority of the committee (four Republi-cans and two Democrats) report in favor of the contestant PLATT; the minority report is Mr BROWN of Kanens first addressed the House in favor of the majority report.

Pending further consideration of the election

Mr. CAULFIELD, of Ill., by unanimous consent, presented resolutions of the Board of Trade of Chicago, protesting against the action of Congress which resulted in the withdrawal of the fast mail trains, and asking Congress to enact such supplementary legislation as will continue the fast trains for he benefit of the business of the country.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., said the resolutions of the Board of Trade were prepared under an evident misapprehension. He denied that the appropriations were not ample to permit full mail facilities. This House has made no change in the law in the slightest degree. The fast mail trains were never established by

If the mails are stopped it will be the act of the railroad companies themselves. The attempt to stop the fast mails because they can't get the money they desired is simply an attempt on their part to levy blackmail. They have no excuse for the removal of the fast

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, said that when the post office appropriation bill was up he said that the figures then given by Mr. Holman would embarrass the mall facilities and postal interests of fifteen millions of poople the embarrassment indicated in the action of THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

was caused by an attempt to carry out a the ory of economy. Reduction on a service like this necessarily caused embarrassment. Mr. HOLMAN said the gentleman need not Mr. HOLMAN said the gentleman need not defend the railroad companies.
Mr. KASSON disclaimed any purpose of defending the railroads. He only said that an idea to carry out a policy was affecting the business of the whole Western country.
Mr. HOLMAN inquired if it was not in the power of Congress to make a ten per cent. reduction for railroad transportation.
Mr. KASSON replied that they should not embarrass the business of the country by a mere arbitrary rule. The fast mails were established when there was an adequate appro-

tablished when there was an adequate appro printion to pay them. The railroads have reused to carry the mails because you have re-used them adequate compensation. Mr. HOLMAN said that if the Congress recognized the right of the railroads to de-mand what they pleased for carrying the mails then the country would be entirely at the mercy of these monopolies.

The resolutions were then referred to the

MR. LAMAR'S EXPLANATION. Mr. I.AMAR, of Miss., rose to a personal explanation, and said that he did not believe any one man was so important that he should occupy the time of the House with his own personal matters. But the facts were changed the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of this the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of this city yes-terday, signed by one who claimed to be a "Mississippian," in which a number of charges were made against bim (LAMAL.) One of these was that in speeches at Aberdeen, Scooba and other places in Mississippi, in the

ADVOCATED THE FORMATION OF WHITE LEAGUES and had tried to array the races against each other. Another charge was that he had apolo-gized, after his election as a Semator, for the eulogy he had pronounced upon the late Sena-

it was a difficult thing to prove a negative, but he was fortunate in having a gentlema present who had heard his speech at Scoobs and he asked him to say what impression tha and he asked him to say what impression that speech had left upon his mind, and whether he had said a word which could be construed as an attempt to array parties on the color line. Mr. SINGLETON said he heard a speech delivered by Mr. LAMAR at the time of the Democratic State convention at Jackson, and also at Scooba. At the one place he spoke for three hours and at the other for over two hours and instead of adversation he condensed hours, and instead of advocating he condemned

Mr. Laman said against the color line. He opposed any effort to build up a

He had heard other speeches of Mr. Laman's, and he was always emphatic in denouncing the Mr. LAMAR said that after his speech at

A erdeen he received a letter, signed by repre-sentatives of both the Democrats and Republisentatives of both the Democrats and Republi-cans, who indorsed his speech, and who said he had denounced the White-Line League. He had not that letter now before him, but he had a telegram from a representative of the county, which he had read, showing denunciation of the White League. He also had read a letter from Mr. Reuben Davis to the same effect, and hat in speeches made at other points he OPPOSED THE RACE ISSUE.

HATRED BETWEEN THE RACES.

With regard to the charge that he had apologized for the culogy of Mr. Sumner, he read an extract, cut from a Republican showing that in that speech he had indorsed every sentiment he had uttered in the Sumner eulogy, instead of apologizing for it. He would now call upon his Republican col-league [Mr. Wells] to give his testimony as his (Mr. LAMAR'S) speeches.

Mr. W.LLS said it gave him pleasure to bear testimony in favor of a political opponent. He heard Mr. Laman's speech at Holly Springs, and took notes there, because he expected al-lusion to the white line. He had a very clear recollection that Mr. Laman advised his audiors to lay aside all prejudices. He denounced the White Line Leagues, and hoped the Govrement would be administered without refer-

LAMAR said he would not have bothered the House with this matter if it had been purely personal, but as it had affected his con-stituents he wanted to have these explana-

Mr. HALE, of Me., said that he and other gentlemen had received the impression that Mr. Lamar at times uttered sentiments on this floor which it would not be so easy for him to utter elsewhere. He had before him him to utter elsewhere. He had before him an extract from the Vicksburg Herald, in which the cilitor, speaking of the speech at Aberdeen, (and he believed the cilitor had spoken to Mr. Lamar after that speech,) commended it; sali that his White-Line speech had aroused him to white heat, and attributed to Mr. LAMAR the remark that the control of the State must be with the unconquered and unconquerable white race. He wanted to know if the editor had reported him correctly, and if not to explain what must be the de-mand of the public sentiment to impel the editor to publish the language he had just

Mr. LAMAR replied that he had used that language, but the editor had misconstrued it. He had used it in connection with a fact that the superiority of the white race was generally recognized, and that if even by force of numbers another race should succeed the could not hold the supremacy. As to the cond question, the country would judge of the motive that impelled the gentleman to ask it. There was nothing in the character or position of the gentleman, nothing in his (Mr. LAMAR'S) character, and nothing in their relations to each other, which could justify the

perity in the South. The House then resumed consideration of the PLATT-Goode contested case, but without is josing of it the House, at 5:15 p. m., ad-

THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINCER. A Card from Hon. A. M. Clapp in Reply to the Chronicle.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1576.

To the Editor of the National Republican: SIR : You, as well as the public, may have noticed the recent attacks of the Chronicle mon myself, and no doubt all who are at all cognizant of this case, recollect well the circumstance out of which its hostility found source some two and a half years ago. It was a mere matter of whether the Government hundred dollars' worth of paper which had been lent to that concern as a neighborly act. I have no doubt if I had consented to making that a permanent investment in that direction peace would have been purchased. That consent was not given, and hostilities have followed They have assumed almost every form that malice could shape, and yet I have borne its assaults in silence, believing that the bane carried the antidote with it in all its calumnious and bitter assaults.

Having failed at all points in its attacks upon my official character it now resorts to an arraignment of my political integrity for a special purpose, and I propose to say a word in my own behalf. The allegations put forth in this instance are in substance that I have appointed and retained Democrats in the service of this office: and, further, that I secretly aided the Democratic cause in 1872 by the contribution of money.

As to these allegations I desire to say, first that the several classes of employment in this The chief of the office and his clerks, (six in

number.) the two foremen and their assistants, printers, book-binders, machinists, carpenters and laborers, (male and female.) I am confident that no question of political orthodoxy will be raised against the cierks. foremen, or their assistants, who are in charge of the various departments of the office. And here I desire to say that if there are Democrats among the mechanics and laborers employed here that fact has not been brought to my knowledge in any manner to challenge atten

tion.

The appointments here are chiefly made on Reprethe recommendation of Senators and Repre-sentatives in Congress, and it is barely possible that some of these recommendations have been made without a full knowledge of the political status of the applicants. never challenged them on political grounds for the reason that I have recosed implicit confidence in their soundness. If, under these circumstances, I have made appointments outside the boundaries of the Republican faith, and the fact has been brought to my notice, the error has been promptly corrected, except in cases where it was evident that the interest would suffer thereby on ac count of the superior fitness and usefulness of

the employee.

There may have been Democrats amo eight or nine hundred persons employed in the office when I entered upon my duties seven years ago, but that fact, if it existed, was not brought to my notice so as to lead to the immediate inauguration of a proscriptive policy for opinion's sake. I had duties to perform of greater importance to the public interest than the hunting up and expelling of mechanics and laborers from this service because of their political views when I first entered upon my term of service.

If I found a skillful mechanic whose ser

vices were of value to the business of the office, so long as I was placed here to perform certain work required by Congress and the Departments I did not stop to ask him as to his political faith; and cases of this kind may have existed to a limited extent in which. long as the employee did not make himself politically offensive, he was permitted to serve without question or molestation. But I have neither appointed nor retained any in this em

ploy because they are Democrats.

As to the charge that I secretly or openly aided the Democratic cause in 1872, by countenance, advice or money, to the extent of one dollar, it is simply false and absurd. I have had no relations with the Democratic party, except as an open and pronounced adversary for more than forty years. My pen, my vote my voice and my means have been steadily and unchangeably arrayed against that party since 1832. And this allegation, so brazenl put forth with the declaration that it can b stained, is a cruel and unmitigated calumny It is but reasonable to assume that if the Chronicle has any proof in support of this allegation it would have been presented in its

altegation it would have been presented in its attack.

In conclusion, I would simply say that while a Democratic committee declared against myself as a bitter partisan, who managed the Government printing office in the interest of the Republican party, its Republican ally inveighs bitterly against me as a Democratic sympathizer. It is a difficult task to please everybody.

erybody.
Very respectfully,
Congressional Printer. The Stars and Stripes Pulled Down.

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 25 .- Last night son person or rersons unknown tore down the Stars and Stripes from over the post office entrance, where it was hung on the 4th of July last and has remained ever since. It was an army bunting flag, borrowed from the observer o the Signal Service here, and had no device, emblem or ensign on or about it-simply the flag

TAMMANY RATIFIES.

KELLEY EATS THE WHOLE CROW

THE SACHEMS WHOOPING REFORM GENERAL M'KENZIE ORDERED NORTH

SERVIAN CONFLICT COLLAPSED TROOPS WITHDRAWING ACROSS THE FRONTIER

WEEPING AND WAILING IN BELGRADE

TAMMANY BATIFIES.

The Baxter Street Boys Rally Around. New York, July 25 .- The great Tammany hall ratification meeting came off to-night and was a success so far as numbers and enthusiasm were concerned. Three stands were rected outside of the hall, from which orators held forth in defense of the Democratic cause. The street was filled with a large crowd, and the hall was hung with bunting and colored lamps. Charles A. Dana presided over the

meeting held in the large hall of the wiewam

and made an address, which was a vigorous mpeachment of the Republican administration for the past fifteen years. A series of resolutions were read pledging the united strength and support of their Democratic fellow-citizens to Tilden and Hendricks. and expressing sympathy with men of all ranks, especially mechanics and laborers, who felt so much of the evil of the Republican maladministration. Hon. John Hancock, of Texas, said that the great demonstration refuted the assertion that the Democrats were divided. He spoke of the disgrace brought on the country by the Republican party, and said though they did their duty during the war, Democrats who were also true to the Union had now to rescue the country from Republican corruption. He denounced military rule in the South, and declared that Southern men are

oval to the flag. Governor Walker, of Virginia, said the great demonstration of to-night will vitalize the Democratic faith throughout our common country. The South would give ten out of leven electoral votes for Tilden and Hendricks. Hon. Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippl, an ex-Confederate, said if the men who crossed

swords during the war could control the Government we would have had ten years of pros Hon. Mr. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, contrasted Tilden and Hayes, and, as a Union

man, declared his belief in the loyalty of the The last speaker was Hon. Mr. Franklin, of Missouri, an ex-Contederate, who said Southcondition of affairs is favorable to an armis-

erners had come back to the Union and meant GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Pierrepont and the Extradition Ques-LONDON, July 25 .- The agent of the Assoclated Press has had another interview with United States Minister Edwards Pierrepont in reference do the extradition question. Mr. gressing between Lord Derby and himself, and aid that the United States took the view that Great Britain's action broke the treaty of 1819 President Grant's message was substantially pased upon that assumption, and he relegated he question to Congress. Great Britain, on the contrary, contends that the treaty is unbroken, and that her action is justified by its provisions. Until this conflict of opinion is emoved the perotiations are unlikely to make progress, but whatever steps are taken must necessarily proceed to or from Washington. What if anything Lord Derby may have received from Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, on the subject Minister Pierrepont said he was not informed. Possibly instructions are now on the way to him (Pierrepont) of which Lord Derby may have notice, but he himself is unadvised thereof.

The agent asked Mr. Pierrepont what Lord Derby meant by saying that he hoped to establish a provisional arrangement to tide over the possibly lengthy negotiations, to which he replied, "I was in the House of Lords and heard that remark. I think I know what Lord Derby meant, but that is for him to explain, not for me, but I deny that I am a party o any negotiation. Of course I cannot say what may be passing between London and

THE BRAZILIANS ABBOAD. BRUSSELS, July 25 .- At a consultation of several eminent doctors to day it was decided that the Empress should go to Gastein for the benefit of the waters. The Emperor and Empress dined to-day at the Royal Palace at Lacken.

Gen. McKenzie Ordered to the Front.

CHICAGO, July 25 .- Gen. McKenzie, with six companies of United States troops, has been ordered from the Indian Territory to Red Cloud agency and vicinity, via Cheyenne and Fort Laramie, to take the place of Col. Merritt, who goes with the 5th cavalry to join FOUR COMPANIES ORDERED WEST.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25 .- Orders have been received at Fort Adams, headquarters of the 1st artillery, to dispatch four companies

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Races at Gettysburg. GETTYSBURG, PA., July 25.—The races here to-day were well contested. The three-minute ace was won by Rushville Maid. Sunbeam took the first and second heats. Time, 2:45, 2293, 2:45, 2:443, 2:483. The 2:35 race was won by Hunter. Sorrell Tom took the first heat and Mary Jane the second. Time, 2:41%, 2:38, 2:40, 2:38, 2:39.

Boston, July 25 .- Bostons, 11; Mutuals, 1. CHICAGO, July 25 .- Chicagos, 23, Cincin-New York, July 25 .- At a meeting of the marksmen selected to compose the American team, held to-day at Creedmoor, Major Henry

Fulton was elected and accepted the position

of captain.

BASE BALL.

William A. Wheeler Refutes a Slander CINCINNATI, July 25 .- Wm. A. Wheeler he Republican candidate for Vice President in reply to a letter from Wm. Ampt, of this city, in regard to his action against the Ohio river interest while in Congress, writes as follows: "The whole extent and nature of the opposition on my part to the Ohio river interest has been grossly misrepresented. General Garfield is now preparing an opening campaign

speech wherein the matter will be fully ex

The Louisiana Democratic Convention BATON ROUGE, LA., July 25 .- The Demo ratic convention met at 7 p. m. The committee on credentials was not ready to report and the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. Much dissatisfaction prevails among anti-Wiltz contestants, whom it is understood will be thrown out. The Wiltz party have the upper hand on the credentials com

Arrest of a Notorious Thief. PITTSBURG, PA., July 25 .- G. B. Graham alias George Mason, a notorious Eastern cracksman, charged with burglarizing the ounty, and similar depredations in Philadelphia, was arrested at the Mononpahela house this evening, and held to await the action of

The Servians Win a Fight.

army, under General Zach, encountered the

Turks on the whole line of Yavor. The artil-

resumption of the offensive by the Turks,

which is imminent, an attempt will be made

to reopen the mediation discussions of the

The Daily News' Paratjin dispatch says that

The Daily News' Belgrade special says the

four hundred wounded arrived there on Mon

Servian war has virtually collapsed. Hence

forth the aggressive is quite abandoned. The

deepest despondency reigns in Belgrade.

have some reason to believe that the offer of

mediation on the part of Great Britain would

be favorably entertained by Prince Milan's ad-

visers, though I have fears they are victims to

Russian intrigue, buoved up by the chimera of

Prince Milan's personal aide-de-camp has

ouitted Paratiin with a Russian officer who

has been staying there for some days. No

Servian corps are now outside the southeastern

frontier. Saitschar is being strongly rein-

forced and provisioned as a defensive fortress.

The Turks have reopened communication be

tween Bielina and Ratcha, despite the effort

The last regiment of Servian regulars which

The same paper's special from Belgrade says:

'An official bulletin claims that Aulitch has

captured a fortified camp at Radoaine, com-

manding the only road between Novi Bazar

The News' Vienna dispatch says: "A great

battle is expected on Friday, the Turks now

having thirty thousand men concentrated at

The News' Rome special says that Italy de-

mands explanations from the Khedive in con-

sequence of extortions practiced by the Emir

of Zeila on the Italian Central African expedi-

The Daily Telegraph announces this morning

that letters from Henry M. Stanley, the famous

explorer, have been received, dated April 24,

The Gaulois has a St. Petersburg special

stating that England has remonstrated with

Russia upon the proceedings of the Moscow

SERVIANS WITHDRAWING.

special says the Servians intend withdrawing

from all positions to within the frontier. The

LONDON, July 26 .- The Standard's Vienna

fifteen days' march from Ujijf.

Slavonian committee

the conference opens.

were in garrison at Lemendrin has started for

Russia's active intervention.

of Gen Olimpies.

Alexinatz.

Widdin

day night.

Not Yet Decided. Representative Seelye, of Massachusetts. says he has not yet made up his mind whether

lery fire lasted seven hours, and was followed will accept the presidency of Amherst by an infantry engagement, in which the College or the renomination for Congress. Servians were completely successful. Several The River and Harbor Bill. of the Turkish guns were dismounted. Two It is reported that President Grant has indiother minor Servian successes are also reported. cated that if the Senate passes the river and The Times' Berlin special says: It is exnarbor bill as proposed he will veto it. There pected that either before or shortly after the is no good ground for the report, except that

An India-Rubber Platform.

Two prominent members of Congress, one f whom was Ben. Hill, of Georgia, were discussing the St. Louis platform yesterday. They agreed that it was a very convenient platform especially in its financial feature, which Mr Hill said would be considered in Ohio a softoney plank and in the East a hard-money

The Ordway Investigation. The Real Estate Pool Committee vesterday

The Appropriation Conferences.

wait until after the Democratic caucus on Thursday night, when they will agree upon omething in the matter of compromises. The egislative bill, as it will probably be agreed to, will reduce the clerical force of the Departments by 765. Official Moddling with Politics.

The resolution offered in the House on Mor day, as a part of the Democratic policy of the campaign, was not passed, probably because Congressmen Hancock, Tucker, Tarbox, of Massachusetts, Hooker and other Democrats oft their duties here yesterday morning to go and speak at the Tammany Democratic mass

meeting in New York last night. It is gene rally understood that these distinguished ora are absent. The Greenback Ticket.

Col. Albert E. Redstone, who seems to be he probable candidate for Vice President on the Independent Peter Cooper (Greenback) ticket, has filled many important positions. ticket, has filled many important positions. He claims to have helped the workingmen through a hard contest in 1863 while a resident of Indianapolis, Ind.; was a delegate from California to the National Labor Courses, in 1870, that met at Cincinnati; since 1872 has been President of the National Labor Council and has organized the "United Workingmen" as a political organization throughout the United States, and that he was recently sent as a commissioner from the Pacific coast sent as a commissioner from the Pacific coast to look after the interests of the people in Congress. He is probably the strangest man Congress. He is probably the stangest man among the masses in the United States. In 1863 he received a vote of thanks from all the

printed in the Record, and may come up to-day

during the morning hour with the Bland bill This silver matter and resumption business are

destined to be the great sensations of the re-

Secretary Robeson Informing the Committee

Secretary Robeson was before Mr. Glover's

committee yesterday afternoon, in response to

plained that the section of the act of 1844, re-

quiring special agents of the Navy Department

to be confirmed, had been abrogated by suc

and was not in force until revived by the Re

vised Statutes of 1875, and that it therefore wa not applicable to the case of Jay Cooke, Mo

October and November of 1873 with the house

that the Treasury draft issued on the 2d of

July was paid at the New York sub-Treasur on the 6th, and placed to the credit of the Nav Department with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.

in London, on the 7th, and that the bill which

came due on the 22d of September was merely the bill of exchange, by means of which the

The Platt-Goode Case.

The contested election case of Platt vs.

Goode, of the Second district of Virginia,

came up in the House yesterday for discussion

The rules have been that a contested election

case was always a matter of the highest priv-

ilege, but this was thrown over the morning hour, and then interrupted by a personal ex-planation and a political harangue. During

the discussion of this case there was an im-mense amount of invective indulged in by Mr. Blackburn, and a good deal of discussion that

was not germane to the question at issue. The case was opened by Judge Brown, of Kausas, who had charge of the majority report of the Committee on Elections, which report is in favor of Mr. Platt's election.

Judge Brown showed conclusively that the

whole point in this case, as presented by both the minority and majority reports, is com-promised in the question as to whether the votes of Rives and Bland townships, in the

votes of Rives and Bland townships, in the county of Prince George, shall be counted for Mr. Platt or not. If these precincts are counted it is impossible to figure a majority for Mr. Goode on any basis presented by either report. The only reason assigned for throwing out the precincts is the failure of the judges of election (Democrats) to seal the returns, and to throw out a vote under these circumstances would be unprecedented in the history of Congress. There is an unbroken line of precedents in every Congress that has

line of precedents in every Congress that has

money was transmitted to London.

an invitation sent him yesterday.

prevailing opinion in military circles is that ron moulders' unions for exposing an attempt the Turks will not follow them thither. The to oppress the labor of the or oppress the labor of the country. He is aggressive in politics, ready in debate and has every attribute of a great leader. At the age of fifteen he was a journeyman printer, later an engineer and machinist and an inventor of the first rank. tice. There is great depression in the Servian camp. Several companies of the older reserves have laid down their arms and gone

The Resumption and Silver Questions. Other advices assert that Abdul Kerim The Committee on Banking and Currency tends to force an entry into Servia as far as esterday had quite a row over the question of Krugujevatz, and dictate terms from there. repealing the resumption act. Messrs. Wike, The Standard's Berlin dispatch mentions, un-Payne, Haymond, Burchard and Cox voted in der reserve, rumors that Germany supports favor of repealing the act. Messrs. Gibson, Kasson, Townsend, Hubbell and Eames voted the proposal for an international conference astern affairs, to be held at Berlin after ainst it. This made a tie, and the the first decisive battle, on condition that the tion was take a vote at 8 o'clock last night. This was defeated, Mr. Holman voting with the Republicans. Finally it was decided that the topics of discussion are strictly limited before whole affair should be postpoued until Thurs-day. Mr. Burchard, of Wisconsin, threatens

mainder of the session.

THE SALONICA MURDERS. LONDON, July 26 .- The correspondence that unless a vote be taken on that day he will resign his membership of the committee. Meantime the morning hour started in the House, and Mr. Bland's bill from the Commit-tee on Mines and Mining, making the silver relative to the Salonica murders is published. The principal facts are already known. The report of the English Consul at Salonica to Minister Elliott fully and warmly exonerates dollar a full legal tender, was called up and almost passed. It went over until to-day as unfinished business. Later on Mr. Holman got in an amendment to the bill. It was ordered the American Vice Consul from any participation in the seizure of the girl which caused the outbreak. The Consul requests that Mr.

American Minister. THOSE CALDWELL DISPATCHES.

Elliott shall submit this testimony to the

Another Letter from Josiah. New York, July 25 .- The following corre spondence has been furnished for publication

912 Garrison avenue, St. Louis, Mo., 20th June, 1876. }
r. Joniah Caldwell, London:
DEAR SIR: The Democrats who have read the charges against my cousin, Hon. James G. Blaine, are very willing to believe them all G. Blaine, are very willing to believe them all, and very unwilling to believe any evidence in his defense. They say the dispatch from Caldwell to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee was "bogus." In this day's paper there appears a letter from you to Mr. Blaine. With equal fairness they pronounce that "bogus" also. Will you do me the great favor to write me one line to say that great favor to write me one line to say that you sent the dispatch in question, and that you wrote the letter which I shall here in-close, and which please return with the answer I crave. Begging pardon for intruding upon your time, but feeling sure that you will pay the desired courtesy to the wife of Gen. Sherman, I am, with great respect, very truly ELLEN EWING SHERMAN. CALDWELL'S RESPONSE.

Under date of London, July 10, Mr. Caldwell responds: "The history of the dispatches and letter is as follows: On May 27 I received the following cable dispatch from Mr. Robinson, an engineer, who had been in my employ, and who now attends to some of my busin I am in weekly correspondence." [Here follows the telegrams from Robinson, beginning "See Scott's testimony."] "After referring to the New York papers, and reading Scott's evidence, I cabled him as follows." [Mr. Caldwell well here quotes his dispatch to Scott as to the correctness of the latter's testimony, and also the dispatch to him from Reed addressed "Favo." He also quotes his dispatch of June 1, to Chairman Knott.] "I wrote Mr. Blaine on June 8 the letter to which you refer, and which has been published in the newspapers. On the 17th of June, during my absence from London, the following dispatch was received at my office from Mr. Knott." [Mr. Caldwell here quotes Mr. Knott's dispatch asking for his testimony, either personally or by affida-vit.] "On June 24 I mailed to Mr. Knott my affidavit, sworn to before the United States Consul General in London, in which I substan-tiated Colonel Scott's evidence, before the Judiciary Committee, as to the purchase by him from me of the Fort Scott railroad bonds, and affirmed that I had never given Mr. Blaine, directly or otherwise, any money, bonds or things of value, or things representing value, for any purpose whatever. "I have written you thus fully the history of

these dispatches, and of my connection with the persons that sent them, that you may know all the facts, for I see that some of the New York papers assert that the dispatche were sent to me by persons acting as the agents of Mr. Blaine. My correspondents did perfectly right in telegraphing me as they did. They were on the spot. Mr. Reed knew my relations with Colonel Scott in connection with Fort Smith railway bonds, and I was three thousand miles away, with no knowledge of what had transpired except what I must read in the newspaper, which was twelve days old when it reached it me.

"I had no means of knowing what had trans-pired in that interval, and had they simply telegraphed calling my attention to the charge brought against Mr. Blaine in connection with the Fort Smith railway bonds, and to Colonel Scott's statement, in which my name has been publicly made use of, I should at once have cabled them to inform me in what manner and in what language I could most effectually ex-onerate Mr. Blaine from the charges so falsely brought against him.

2'It gives me much pleasure to respond to
your inquiries, and with great respect I am,
madam, very truly your obedient servant,
"Josiah Caldwell." brought against him.

Postmaster General Typer returned from Deer Park yesterday.

Assistant Postmaster General Brady fied and entered upon his duties yesterday. Col. Wm. R. Morrison, of Illinois, was yes erday renominated for Congress by acclama tion. Col. Morrison is a valuable man in Con gress. The only objection we have to him is that he is a Democrat. He is too good a man to belong to such a party.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

the bill deserves that fate.

igain refused to hear ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway. Mr. Glover, the chairman, indicated that it was his purpose to carry the matter over until the next session. He reused to summon certain witnesses Ordway asked to be subpænaed, but said he would try and hear him-Ordway.

No conclusion was reached yesterday on the appropriation bills. The conferees propose to

ors will yield their salaries for the time they

OR LANGUAGE TO THAT EFFECT, when Wissler immediately turned around and struck him, but instantly discovering that he was drunk he turned and left him. Soon after

FOUR PEET FROM RIM. when General Larmar says, "May it please your honor, I was standing below here just now, when I saw this beast, this wretch—for I now, when I saw this beast, this wretch—for I know no other name to apply to him—knock down a poor inebriate, who had just come up to him and accosted him in a genteel manner. He soon after met me on the steps and accosted me in words like these, 'What time does the court meet?' By his language I judged he was a foreigner, and I passed him hy, for

I DO NOT SPEAK TO SUCH MEN!" Wissier was, by this time, sitting on the steps leading to the Judge's seat. After he made this declaration he said, "I started to ride away on my horse, when I heard one of the company ask, 'Who is that?' to which Wissler would utbet it Consult I town the Wissler and the rest was lost to me as I went away. Now, sir, as some of the most respect-able citizens in this community are piaced under arrest here for a violation of the peace, I ask your honor to put this wretch under a bond that he shall keep the peace."

Answer. To Judge Hill: It was while we were trying the Ku-Kiux prisoners from Mon-roe county at the Oxford Court. Mr. Wissler rose and, General Lamar afterward said, stepped toward him. I was not looking at him at the moment. I saw him rise and turn about half around, as if to face the judge and say something in his defense. I myself was wait-

WATCHING FOR AN OPPORTUNITY to say to General Lamar if this man had via lated any of his rights he should send him to the mayor's court, and not bring him there. Before I could say that Wissler rose and turned As he turned around Lamar jerked up a chair and started toward him. Wissler rushed back toward the judge as if for protection. The udge started up and, with his hands extended. eried, "General Lamar!" and stood crying, "General Lamar! General Lamar! General Lamar!" while General Lamar was advancing toward him, with a heavy wooden-botton chair raised, approaching the rostrum. I started across to take hold of Lamar to quiet him. I knew him to be a very nervous man, and we were warm friends. Before I got to him the marshal, who was unarmed and back of me, stepped toward him. At that instant

the lawyers-Gen. Featherstone and Col. Man

DUST OF OXFORD TO DRINK MY BLOOD. You may send me to jail, you may fine me if you will, but understand, you and all the rest, that you cannot for one moment shackle the freedom of this body of mine nor stifle my voice." The students and some other men who were in the back part of the court-room commenced cheering and applauding and slapping their hands. The judge said, "Arrest those men." I thought it time, as the marshal was confused and scarce able to make out what he was doing, and that it was my duty to speak out. There were two soldiers in the court house. diers in the court-house. I said to the soldiers. "Bring these men in the bar." Gen-eral Lamar walked up to me and said to me, "Sit down." I told him, "No, sir, I am an officer and I shall try to keep order." And I told him, "Sir, you must not put your hands upon me." At that moment a number of young men who had rushed out when the oc-

came into the court room. I stepped out of the bar and told the soldiers again to arrest them. They stood mute and dtd not do a thing. The foreman of the grand jury, B. B. Emery, had run out, at the commencement of the excite-ment, to the camp of Lieutenaut De Rodo, and got six men with carbines, who came up into the court-room while everything was in a state of confusion. Instantly the crowd dispersed, everything was quiet, and the judge adjourned the court. It isdue, since this affair has been brought up, to state that Colonel Reynolds and Colonel Dowd, counsel for the prisoners, from the first, did their utmost to keep the prisonthe first, did their utmost to keep the prison-ers in their places, and also to suppress the disturbance. The next morning, after the court-had been adjourned, the judge went to the court-room. He was sick, and said he was ex-hausted and did not feel like holding court, and entered an order, which reads something like this: "Whereas a most disgraceful scena has occurred in the United States court, in which J. Q. C. Lamar was the actor, and while be has made ample apology to myself person. which J. Q. C. Lamar was the actor, and while he has made ample apology to myself, person-ally, for the outrage committed, yet, as I am the representative of a great Government, and the dignity of the court should be preserved, it is deemed proper and necessary that his name should be stricken from the list of attor-neys."

L. Q. C. LAMAR.

WILEY WELLS' TESTIMONY COURT-ROOM INCIDENT

LAMAR'S KU-KLUX FRIENDS

HE ASSAMLS A GOVERNMENT OFFICER

AIDED AND ABETTED BY A MOB YE GODS! HOW A RECORD LIVES

The following is the testim ony of G. Wiley Wells before the joint select committee of both Houses sent to Mississippi to investigate some of the Ku-Klux outrages committed there in 1871. It puts Mr. Lamar in the light of a general court rioter, aided and abetted by a Ku-Klux prisoner mob. This testimony is peculiarly pertinent just now in view of the fact that Mr. Wells, on the floor of the House has had the temerity to indorse Lamar as athorough-going Conservative. No doubt both

Wells and Lamar will read this extract from the official records with great interest. Question. You alluded, a while ago, to a man named Wissler, who was killed some few days since in Macon, Noxubee county. Will you please state to the committee any fact within your knowledge or information which tends to show that the men connected with this organization represented or incided that this organization perpetrated or incited that

assassination, and all facts connected with his case ?
Answer. I am very glad that the committee will allow me to make the statement, because there has been so much said in regard to that case that is wholly untrue, and so much parade made through the newspapers, that I would like to have the matter set right pub-licly. Mr. Wissler came to Oxford as a wit-ness upon certain Ku-Kiux trials that were then peuding, and while he was there a difficulty arose somewhat after this manner, so Wirsler told me: He was standing on the street talking with a colored man, when a drunken man came up and assaulted him with some-thing, saying, "You d—d s—of-a-b-,"

he met General Lamar on the steps of the court-house as he was coming up, and accosted him. General Lamar soon after came into the court-room, and as Wissler was walking out of the court-room, he said to the judge, "I want this man that is leaving arrested."
Wissler immediately turned around and came
back, facing General Lamar, about

Question. To whom was the language ad-

to be confirmed, had been abrogated by succeeding acts, had passed out of the statutes, and was no longer in force when the appointment of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. was made, but had been superseded by another provision in the act of 1854, which provided for the appointment of these special agents upon their giving security. He said that the act of 1844 had been left out of Brightley's Digest, GENERAL LAMAR DROPPED THE CHAIR. Before I could say a word he hauled off and struck the marshal a powerful blow, breaking a small bone at the cap of the eye. When Marshal Pierce was knocked down the scene Culloch & Co.; that the law having been re-vived by the Revised Statutes of 1875, the new agents, Messrs. Seligman Brothers, had been sent to the Senate for confirmation. Marshal Pierce was knocked down the scene was one of perfect excitement. The Ku-Klux prisoners jumped over into the bar from the prisoners' box, where they were guarded, He also explained that the deposits made in of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. were merely in continuance of the foreign account of the navy, stripped up their sleeves, crying "GO FOR THEM, GOD D-N 'EM; GO FOR 'EM." for which he took ample security, only giving them at the regular time, with security, what under ordinary circumstances would have been given them without security. He showed also

A scene of utter confusion followed. Some of

l begged them to take him away, as there would be trouble if they did not. Gen. Lamar came back into the court-room, and said, "Sir, this has been, perhaps, somewhat disgraceful"—I will repeat his language as nearly as I can, and it was impressed on my mind because of the excitement of the occasion and my friend-ship for him and my consciousness that we were in such a disgraceful scene. He said. "This has, perhaps, been a disgraceful affair on my part here in this court, but I want it understood here distinctly, now and forever, that while you are here shackling the freedom of these people, you, sitting upon that bench, with your minious, cannot for one moment suppress my voice when it is raised in behalf of liberty and justice. Sir, before I will close my mouth, or have it closed by your hirelings, I will allow the

WITH PISTOLS DRAWN.

assembled against throwing out votes under others with pistols buckled upon them. They such circumstances.

If these votes are thrown out no division of the alleged illegal vote, whether on the basis adopted unanimously by the present Commit-tee on Elections in the Firley-Wall case, or as proposed by Mr. Blackburn yesterday on the color line, can defeat Mr. Platt. Mr. Black burn, who heads the minority report, failed it his speech to answer any point in the argument made by Judge Brown.

Mr. Goode's dodge to get the testimony of an impeached witness before the House, so that it might appear in the Record of this morning, and an immediate adjournment thereafter, were tactics which are a fair sample of those that have been resorted to from the inception of this case. Mr. Goode held up his hand and called his God to witness that he would not hold a seat to which he was, no legally entitled, when he knows that in the annals of election no seat was ever obtained through more fraud, treachery, deception, trickery and villatny than the one he occupies, and knows that he will not dare to claim that and knows that he will not dare to claim that he ever received a majority of the legal votes cast in his district. The debate will be cou-tinued to-day by Messrs. Townsend, of New York, Tucker and Goode, of Virginia, and Banks and Thompson, of Massachusotts. A vote will probably be reached before adjourn-